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# SL: Quick Review for Exam

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T08D10 – Unit Exam Tuesday



# Acid-Base Definitions



## Acids

- generate  $\text{H}^+$  in water
- $\text{H}^+$  donors
- excess  $\text{H}^+$

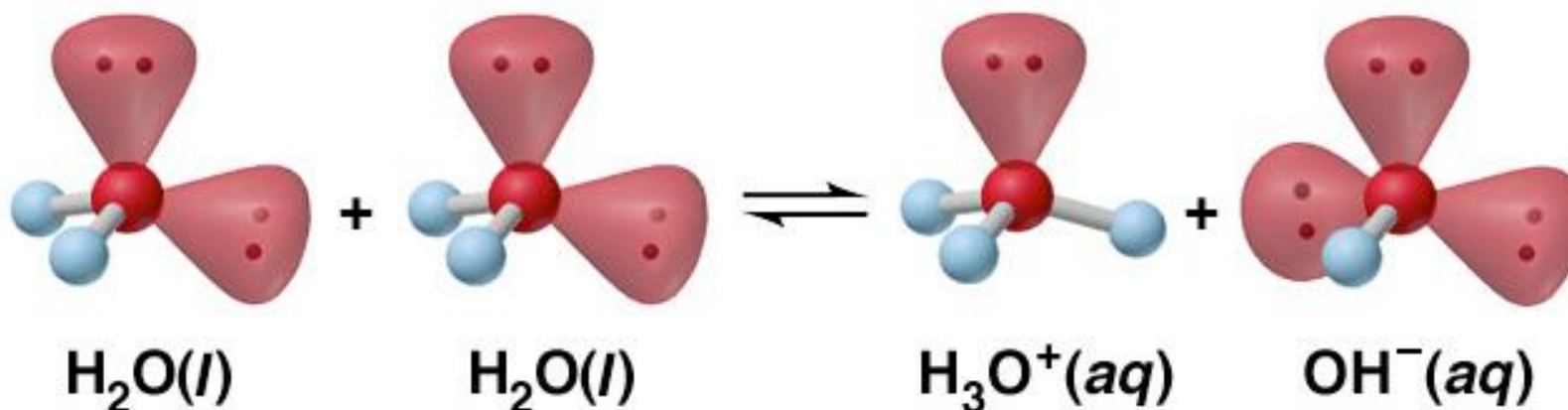
## Bases

- generate  $\text{OH}^-$  in water
- $\text{H}^+$  acceptors
- Excess  $\text{OH}^-$



# Equilibrium in Water

Martin S. Silberberg, *Chemistry: The Molecular Nature of Matter and Change*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

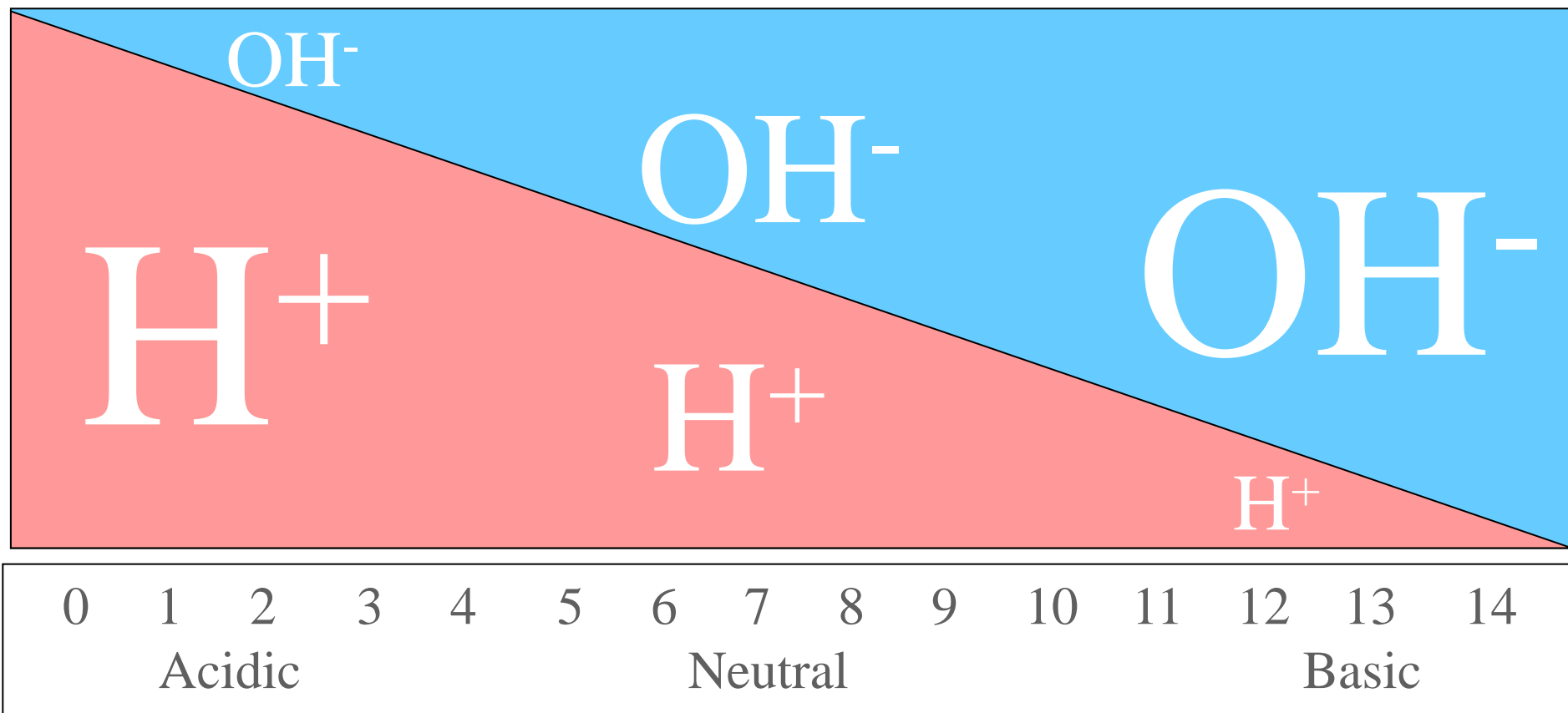


$$K_{eq} = K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-] = [\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-] = 1 \times 10^{-14} @ 25^\circ$$

Small  $K \equiv$  equilibrium favors reactants



As  $[\text{H}^+]$  rises,  $[\text{OH}^-]$  falls





# $H^+$ and pH



$$K_w = [H^+][OH^-] = 1 \times 10^{-14}$$

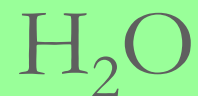
$$[H^+] = \frac{K_w}{[OH^-]}$$

$$pH = -\log [H^+]$$

|         |                 |    |                     |          |
|---------|-----------------|----|---------------------|----------|
| $[H^+]$ | $1 \times 10^0$ | to | $1 \times 10^{-14}$ | in water |
| pH      | 1               | to | 14                  | in water |



# Relationships



$$[\text{H}^+] > [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$[\text{H}^+] < [\text{OH}^-]$$

Acidic  
solution

Neutral  
solution

Basic  
solution

$$\text{pH} < 7$$

$$\text{pH} = 7$$

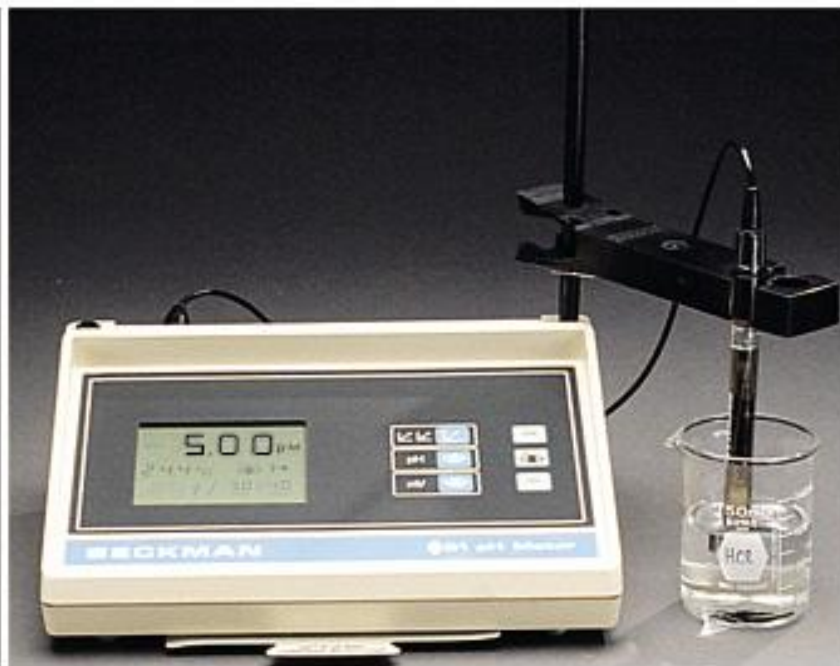
$$\text{pH} > 7$$



# Methods for Measuring pH



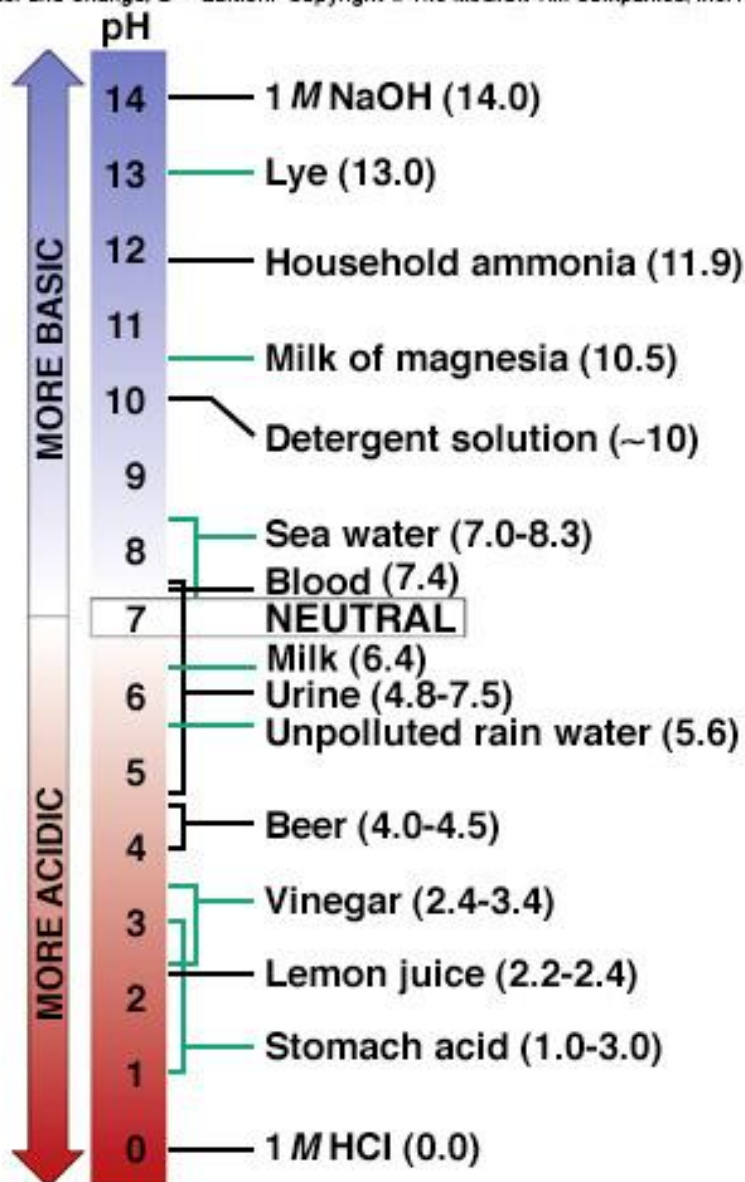
A



B



# Some pH Values

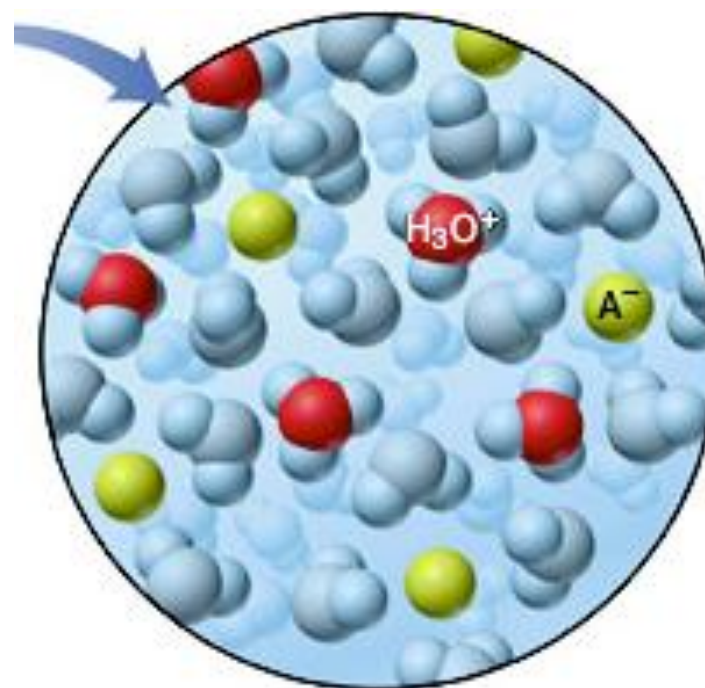
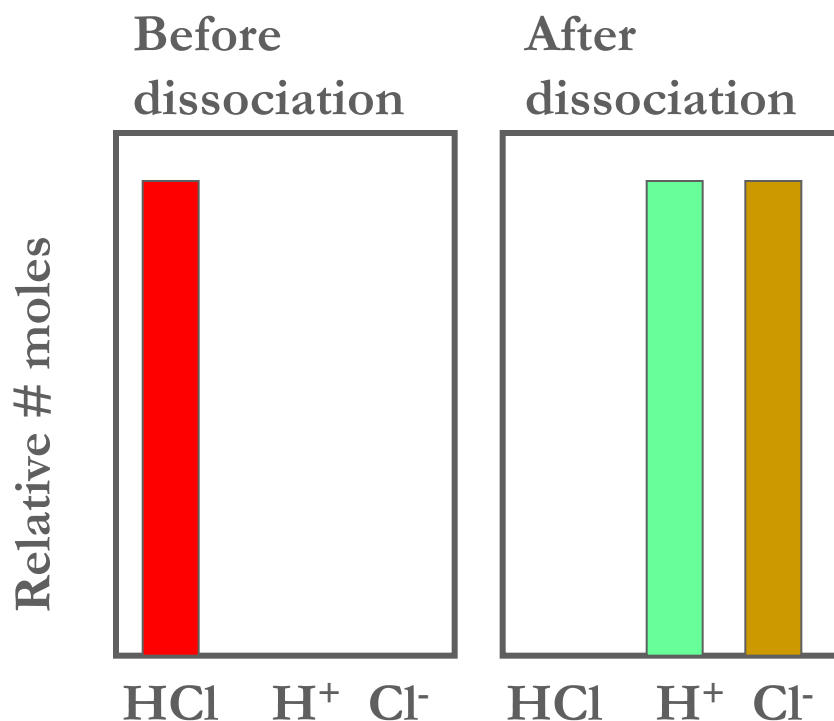




# Strong Acids (exp. 7)

100% dissociation / good  $\text{H}^+$  donor

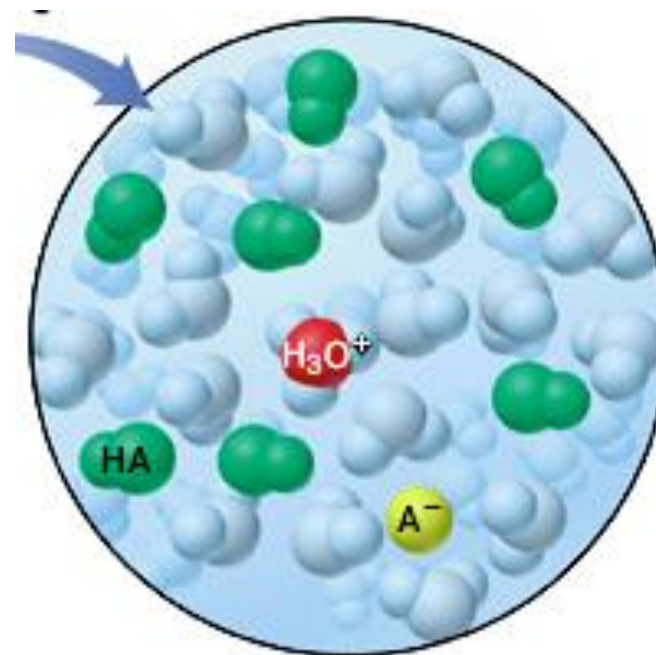
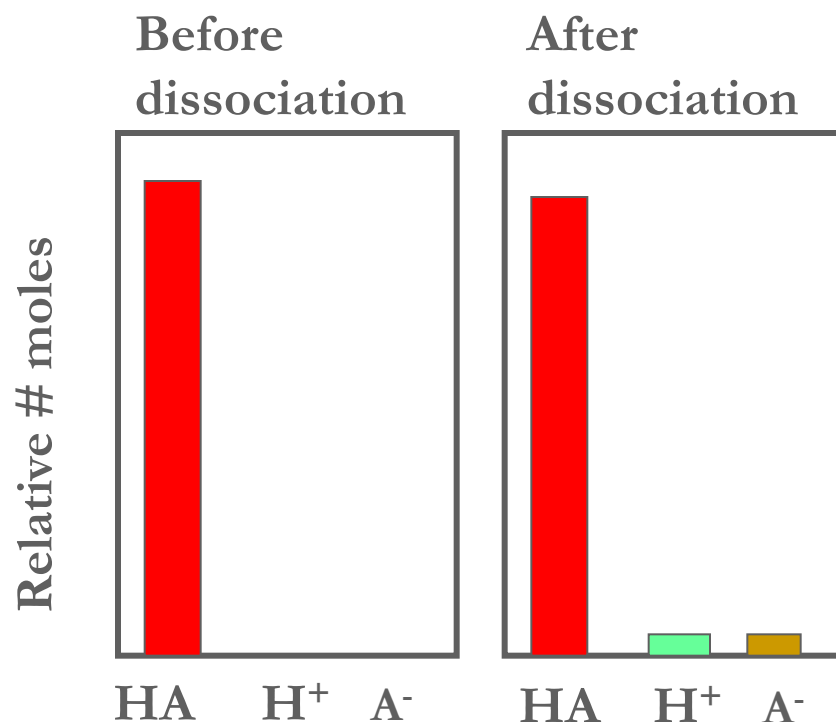
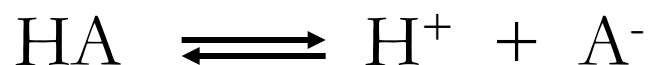
equilibrium lies far to right





# Weak Acids (exp. 13)

<100% dissociation / not-as-good  $\text{H}^+$  donor  
equilibrium lies far to left





# Acid Dissociation Constant



For a weak acid:



$$K_a = \frac{[H^{+}][A^{-}]}{[HA]}$$

←amount dissociated

←amount undissociated

$$10^{-2} < K_a < 10^{-7}$$

$$2 < \text{p}K_a < 7$$



# Strong acid-strong base titrations

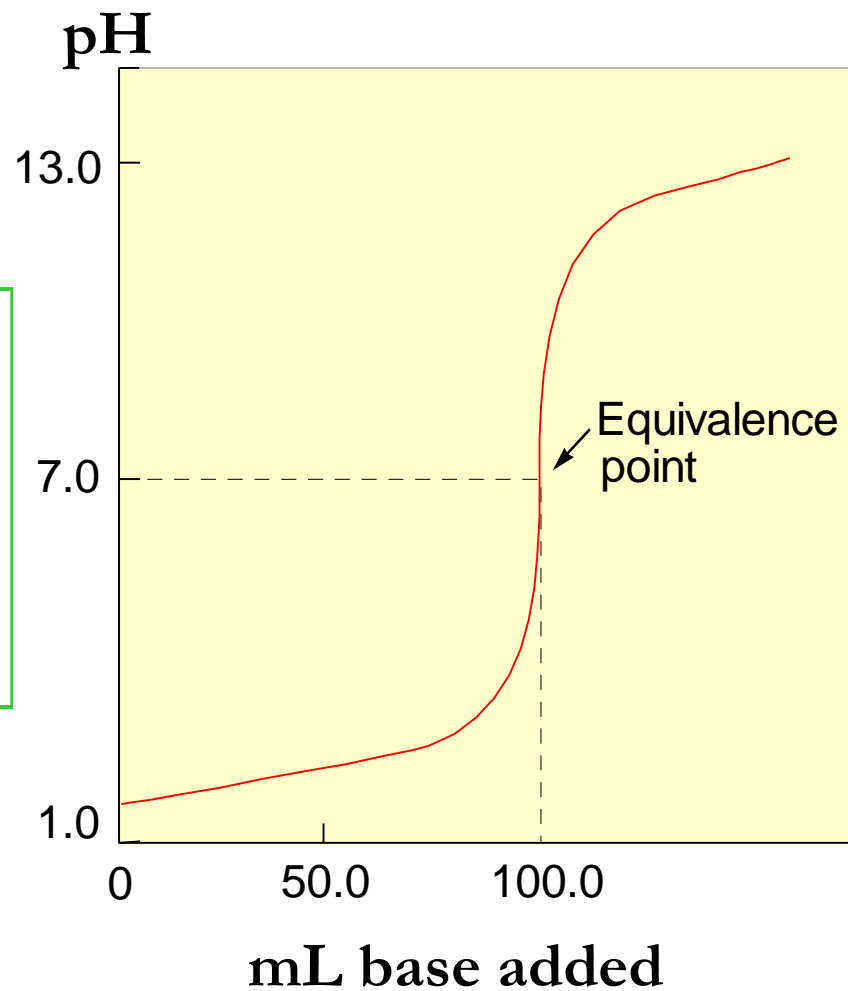


At equivalence point,  $V_{eq}$ :

$$mol\ H^+ = mol\ OH^-$$

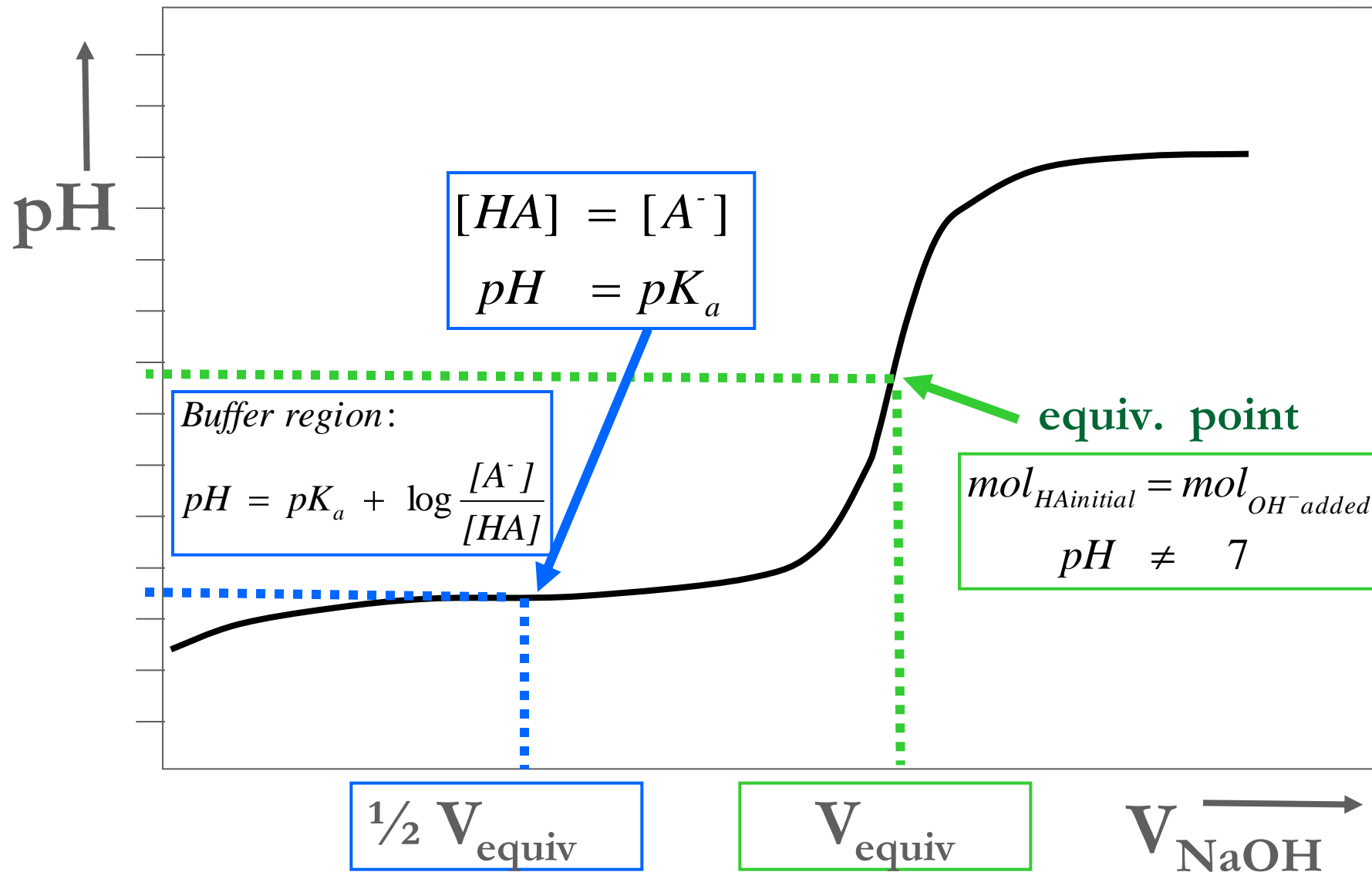
$$n_{HA_{initial}} = n_{OH^-_{added}}$$

$$n_{HA_{initial}} = V_{OH^-_{added}} \times M_{OH^-_{added}}$$



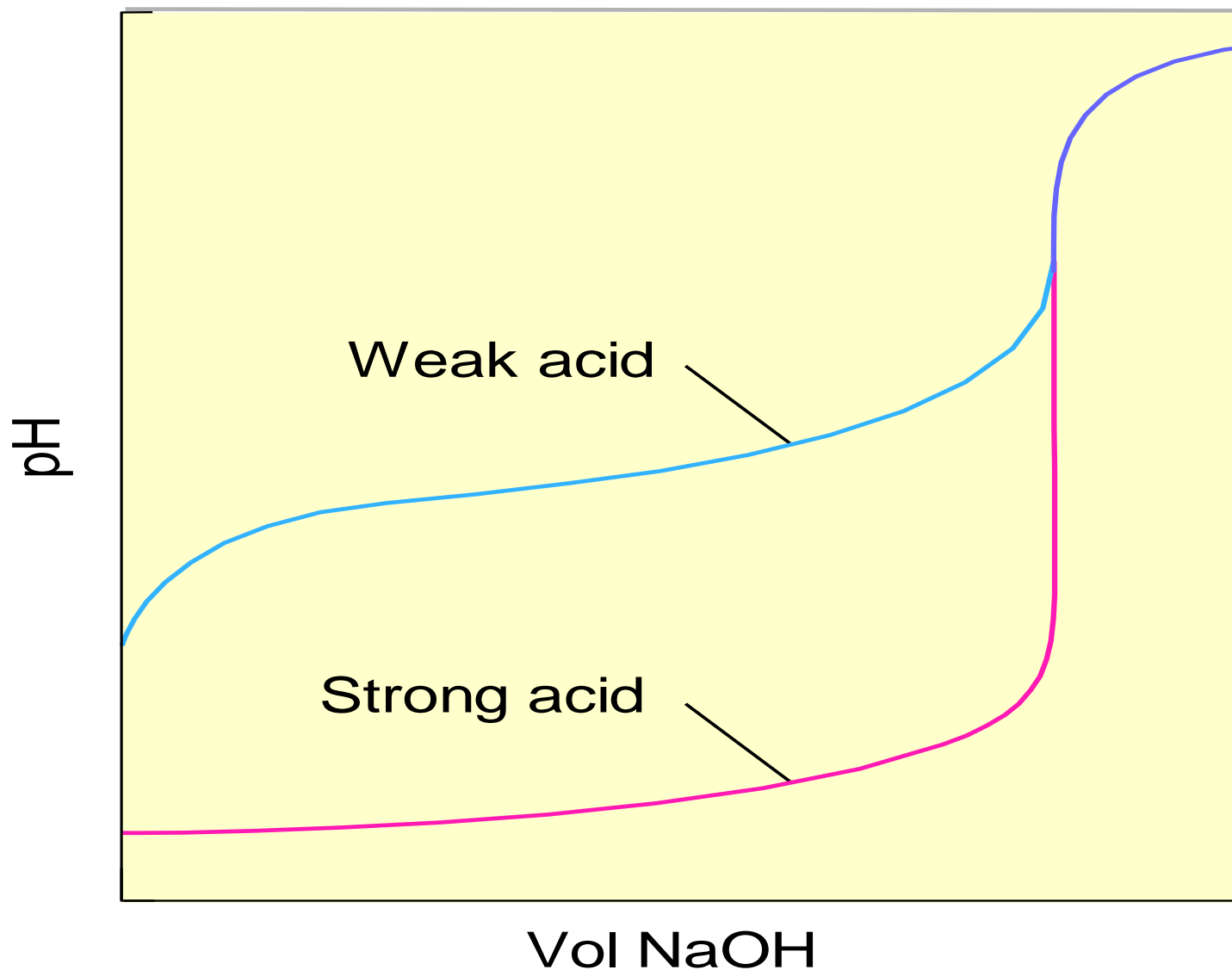


# Weak acid-strong base titrations





# Differences in pH curves





# Key points on the pH curve



1)  $\frac{1}{2} V_{\text{equil}}$

$$[HA] = [A^-]$$

$$pH = pK_a \neq 7$$

2)  $V_{\text{equil}}$

$$mol_{OH^- \text{ added}} = mol_{HA \text{ initial}}$$

$$n_{OH^- \text{ added}} = n_{HA \text{ initial}}$$

$$V_{OH^- \text{ added}} \times M_{OH^- \text{ added}} = n_{HA \text{ initial}}$$

$$pH \neq 7$$



# Example Titration Curve

$$\frac{1}{2}V_{\text{eq}} \sim 8.6 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{pH} \sim 3.5$$

$$\text{pK}_a \sim 3.5$$

$$V_{\text{eq}} \sim 17.2 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{pH} \sim 7.8$$

$$n_{\text{HA}} \sim 1.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

